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Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 15

SEPTEMBER 1944

NO. 9

Beyond nutrition

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■ Total mobilization for war has focused the attention of people on the importance of total health. Prominent among wartime educational programs emphasizing total health is that of nutrition. The Extension Service is justly proud that extension home demonstration workers were among the first educators to give recognition to the importance of human nutrition. Their experiences in providing the nutrition message to rural areas, and the experiences of some 20 other agencies concerned in one way or another with nutrition, were brought together under the wartime nutrition educational program.

We do not know exactly how many individuals in their daily habits are beginning to pay attention to food values. But we know that the wartime education has increased greatly the number of people who know the A B C of good nutrition.

The A B C of good nutrition is just one of the things we have had to incorporate into mass educational programs in order to help modern man adjust his life to science in a complex civilization. The nutrition program may well serve as a pattern for other, similar programs to come. Already, as was the case in nutrition, home demonstration extension workers in many States are pioneering and working in close cooperation with the Public Health Service, country doctors and rural health associations, farm organizations, and similar groups in the field of rural health and sanitation. Here, too, extension work is becoming a vital part of needed mass education. Rural health programs will grow in importance as the war ends and more medical personnel and clinical facilities again become available.

In recent years there has been a growing interest in the psychological factors which play an important part

in total health. Leading physicians say that, in their profession a great deal is said, written, and read these days about psychosomatic medicine. Psychosomatics is not a new medical specialty. But physicians are paying more and more attention to it. Some of them have found a good deal of evidence, based on the medical histories of hundreds of patients, that personality diagnosis as well as physical diagnosis should enter into determining illness and prescribing treatment. Psychosomatics is, of course, a subject for our M. D.'s. It is worth mentioning here, however, for two reasons: First, by virtue of their

training in education, extension workers have studied psychology and will have an interest in this new application of human psychology in a practical field; secondly, because it illustrates further the points about total health.

Whether it is nutrition, psychosomatics, sociology, religion, or one of many other subjects beyond the immediate physical sciences and applied practices, all will play an increasingly important part in the educational programs of the post-war years. As leaders in rural education, and with a splendid record of educational pioneering in the past, extension workers I hope will prepare now for such programs as rural health which, in my opinion, will play an important part in the extension work and rural life of tomorrow.

On the docket in September

■ "You work like a horse; don't eat like a bird" is the slogan for the Nation-wide nutrition drive this month. Stress will be placed on good substantial breakfasts and a hearty lunch built around the basic 7-food group. Local nutrition committees will spearhead the program.

There's work to be done, in plenty. U. S. Crop Corps members will help the Nation's farmers get in record and near-record crops. Aiding locally recruited workers will be task forces of workers from Mexico and from the sunny islands of the Caribbean.

As the United Nations thunder down the road to victory over the Nazi-Jap pirates, thought is being given as to how cooperative extension techniques can contribute to the rehabilitation of war-torn countries. Methods being used so successfully by county and home demonstration agents in helping farmers in their work will high light the conference being held in Washington this month.

In home kitchens and community canning centers the willing hands and energy of women and girls will add to the Nation's food larder millions of jars of fruits and vegetables. Meanwhile, in some 29 States, youth groups, including 4-H, will be busy harvesting milkweed pods for ultimate manufacture into life jackets for the men and women in the armed forces. At least 1,500,000 pounds of this buoyant floss is needed.

For the year that began July 1, Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the school-lunch program, to be matched by the States in money, services, and local contributions of food and help.

War bonds. Yes, they are on the docket, too. All of us can do our part to keep a steady stream of materials flowing to the many fighting fronts by our purchase of war bonds. Last year farmers bought a billion and a quarter dollars of war bonds.

County agents help farmers keep pace with war needs

Many activities of county agricultural agents are described by Charles A. Sheffield, field agent, Southern States, in the National Report of County Agricultural Agent Work for July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944. A few excerpts from this report are given.

■ Go anywhere you will through the States of our Country and talk to a farmer who is improving his operations, the odds are 10 to 1 it won't be long before he will refer to something that "my county agent advised me to do." These county agents are symbols of better farming and better living in rural America.

County agents are now strong forces armed with scientific facts as a result of years of experiment by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations that when put into practice influence vitally the way of life and the standard of living of all people of their respective counties. Farm production of crops and livestock has improved and increased in response to needs. As an example of these increases, a comparison of average yields per acre of a few crops and livestock numbers in 1914, when cooperative extension work began, with those in 1943, are given: The average per acre yield of corn in 1914 was 25.8 bushels, in 1943 it was 35.5; cotton, 207.9 pounds—272.5; beef cattle, 35,855,000 head—48,764,000; hens and pullets, 328,389,000—487,837,000; eggs, 27,900,000,000—54,165,000,000; eggs per hen, 85—111; milk cows and heifers 2 years old, 19,821,000—27,607,000; average milk production per cow (1924), 4,164 pounds—4,604 (1943).

Similarly, science as applied on the farms through mechanization has had a tremendous effect on the production of crops. The 5-year average of man labor (1910-14) required to produce 1 bale of cotton was 288 man-hours, in 1940 it was only 200 man-hours; to produce 100 bushels of corn, 130 man-hours—95; to produce 100 bushels of wheat, 122 man-hours—57.

From 1890 to 1910, before extension work was organized, the increase in food production per farm was sufficient to feed only 0.7 of one person per farm. From 1920 to 1940 the increase was sufficient to feed 5.1 more people per farm. These

achievements in production are remarkable but only a beginning to what may be accomplished in the future. War has brought new and increased responsibilities to the cooperative agricultural Extension Service. Science today is at work. Agricultural science has not stopped in the laboratory; it is finding new methods, improved varieties, better wartime ways of doing necessary jobs. The county extension agent's job is to get these new findings, day by day, to farm people.

Emergency Farm Labor

The last Congress directed that the cooperative Extension Service assume responsibility for local recruitment and placement of the necessary farm labor. Without its tested experience and organization, the Extension Service could not have done this job so economically. In 1943 the biggest crop in history was produced and harvested, and no food was lost due to lack of labor to harvest it.

The Extension Service over the years has developed local leadership and encouraged a few farmers in each community to demonstrate good practices which are carried man to man to other farmers. County extension agents have expanded the established national neighborhood-leader system into a network of more than 600,000 rural wartime neighborhood leaders, one man and one woman for approximately 15 farm families.

County agents generally report that during 1943 they explained to farm people in meetings, on the streets, in the office, and in the field how to utilize the payments offered through the AAA program in improving pastures, planting soil-improvement crops, applying lime and phosphate, and how to earn other payments. They worked with county AAA workers in the rationing of farm machinery and in helping to supply certain information to county Selective Service boards.

Practical education is a major function of the county agricultural extension agent. If our 6 million farmers now and in prior years had not been so informed and influenced, they could not have shattered production records year after year for the past 7 years.

Some of the major production programs that county extension agents have engaged in during the fiscal year are: (1) War food production and national goals. (2) National Victory Gardens. (3) 8-point national milk production. (4) Farm labor. (5) 4-H Club work. (6) Care and repair of farm machinery. (7) Freezer locker plants. (8) Cotton quality. (9) AAA Conservation practices. (10) Farm deferment. (11) Collection of salvage such as rubber, paper, and fats.

County extension agents, in cooperation with county war boards and other agencies, have been the spearhead around which programs were organized and have supplied the necessary educational leadership to get production programs started.

Contributions of county agricultural agents' time to the war effort is an important role. Translated into terms of how much time the average county agent in the United States gave to this important phase of his job, he gave, out of a total of 310 working days, 114¼ days to aiding in the war effort.

In November 1943, the Extension Service, in cooperation with the War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture, and the National Dairy Industry Committee, organized a national 8-point program in an effort to meet the 1944 milk-production goal.

Figures supplied by the BAE for the first 4 months of 1944 show that the sharp recession in milk production the latter half of 1943 has been checked and that more milk was produced in the first 4 months of 1944 than was produced during the same period in 1943.

Last year, 20 million Victory gardeners on our farms and in our cities, towns, and suburbs produced some 8 million tons of food. This is enough food to fill 160,000 freight cars, and is 40 percent of the total fresh vegetable production of the United States.

In rural America 1,637,000 farm boys and girls are now in 4-H Clubs.

A million 4-H Club members made good their pledge in 1943 to grow enough food to "feed a fighter."

Rebuilding after the storm

■ A tornado streaked cornerwise across Lafayette County, Wis., on June 22, spreading devastation in a strip 26 miles long. In a matter of minutes, 89 farmers saw the work of years swept away. Fifty-one barns were leveled, 254 lesser buildings completely demolished, and the pieces scattered over the county or the next State. Farmers and their families were dazed by the suddenness of this disaster which had befallen them.

The next morning, as the magnitude of the disaster became apparent, County Agent E. O. Baker set out with his labor adviser to visit every farm in the storm area, to estimate the damage and get a picture of what had to be done. They helped bewildered farmers round up their livestock and patch the fences. They put up temporary stanchions in the yard where the cows could be milked and helped the housewife fix the stove or clear out debris.

Neighboring agents, Ray L. Pavlak of Green County, Home Agent Helen Davis, and Farm Labor Assistant Gustave P. Kuenster of Grant County came over to help complete the calls. The Red Cross moved in, declaring a disaster area.

At the College of Agriculture in Madison, M. J. La Rock, extension architect, and S. A. Witzel, experiment station engineer, opened their morning papers and read of the disaster. They talked it over—the plans they had been developing for more functional barns and more efficient lay-outs for the farmstead could be of the utmost service in deciding where and how to rebuild. They packed up their drawing and surveying instruments, and went down to the county seat in Darlington.

Several days after the storm, a meeting was held with G. F. Baumeister, supervisor; Agent Baker; the engineer and architect, and a number of local people, to plan steps to be taken. They agreed that the results of engineering and designing research would be helpful and would be made available. Mr. La Rock, Mr. Witzel, and C. E. Hughes of the extension agricultural engineering department set up drawing tables in the courthouse.

A letter was sent to farmers in the storm area announcing a meeting to talk over reconstruction in three dif-

ferent places. One hundred and eighteen farmers attended; and just the getting together and talking over the damage and reconstruction seemed to lift their morale wonderfully. The fact that specialists had come to help them plan was heartening.

The clean-up was imperative, and they needed help. Through the efforts of the Extension Service, 184 soldiers from Truax Airfield and 160 sailors from the Naval Training Station helped clean up the debris. Transportation was arranged by the Extension Service. From nearby towns, 90 volunteers came to help. Their work was organized and directed by the extension agents. Three groups of mechanics from the nearby town of Monroe took their portable welding outfits from farm to farm, repairing corn cultivators, mowers, hay loaders, binders, combines, tractors, and other equipment. Everybody was anxious to help. It was the county agent's business to see that the help was used where it was most needed.

The second job was planning reconstruction. Whenever the farmer could spare time from harvesting his hay and oats or setting up an emergency dairy, he would drop into the courthouse with his wife to talk about their new buildings.

While Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Benedict look over plans for their new barn with E. O. Baker, Jr., county agent, Lafayette County, Wis., S. A. Witzel, agricultural engineer of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and his assistant survey the building site and establish the grades for the new foundation.



Several weeks after the storm, plans were being drawn up for 20 farmsteads. The stimulation of planning for a better farm plant was bringing hope to discouraged farmers. Mr. Witzel goes to the farm, surveys the location of former buildings and the topographical features, and maps the present farmstead. Mr. La Rock confers with the family on their methods of handling their work and their plans for the future, and they go to work on the plan. "You are going to build only one barn in your lifetime, so it might as well be right," he tells them. So they figure floor space, the distance from the house to the barn, consider the prevailing wind from the hog lot; and the plan is developed.

The question of material is more difficult. The Red Cross has extended AA-1 priorities to lumber dealers to obtain material to reconstruct buildings damaged by the storm. Soon after the storm, all lumber dealers servicing the area met with extension workers to discuss plans for rebuilding.

In the matter of financing, farmers, on the advice of local credit associations, are trying to avoid too great a debit load for their farms.

Reconstruction will take years to complete, but new buildings are under way; and the stock will be under cover when cold weather strikes. Farmers have again faced staggering disaster and come through it.

National problems are our problems

MRS LILLIE M. ALEXANDER, Home Demonstration Agent,
Madison County, Ala.

"Interestingly enough, the problems discussed at a rural-urban conference in Washington, D. C., were the very ones the women at home had been talking about," said Mrs. Alexander, a home demonstration agent who met with this group of national leaders.

■ The Urban-Rural Conference, sponsored by the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation and held in Washington May 9 and 10, was a most inspiring meeting; and I wish every home demonstration agent could have been as fortunate as I was in being present. The purpose of this conference was to establish a better understanding between rural and urban groups of women. This understanding, urgently needed now during the war period, will be even more necessary during the post-war years.

The problems of the Washington conference were the very ones we have been thinking about. For instance, our county council of home demonstration clubs has felt for some time the need for a better understanding of their urban neighbors. To this end they have been working during the past 4 years. Last year, the council gave a tea and presented an exhibit of their work for the rural and urban friends of home demonstration work. Exhibits of each phase of their program were shown. These included food preservation, cheese making, remodeled clothes, handicrafts, canning, budgets, Red Cross work, war bond campaign, recreation, Christmas parties, and picnics. Each club was asked to select the subject for its exhibit and to explain these projects to the guests.

The group at the Rural-Urban Conference felt the need for urban people to realize how dependent they are upon products grown by the farm family and, too, for the farm people to realize that the urban family can contribute to the food-production program in buying power and in volunteer labor. Women on the farms last year did work they were not accustomed to do and worked longer hours than they ever have worked before.

When I heard Mrs. W. C. McLeod of Kentucky tell of the long hours

on a tractor and of the unaccustomed work she and other farm women are doing, it made me think of Mrs. William Grimwood of Madison County, Ala., who drove the tractor long hours last year so that her husband could do other farm work and help his neighbors save their peanuts and other crops. Women like these, and there are many of them, have made a most worth-while contribution to the war program. The hope was expressed by this conference that farm women would not have such hard work to do this year, even though the labor shortage will possibly be more acute; and we in Madison County second that hope.

In discussing the food supply, the farm women at the conference felt that they are producing food under three handicaps—the shortage of labor, the shortage and high price of feed, and the difficulty in obtaining a fair return for their products. Delegates reported that in Massachusetts during the week of May 1 eggs were produced at a cost of 44 cents a dozen and sold for 34 cents a dozen. Similar difficulties about dairy products were discussed; and it was reported that milk was selling for 42 cents per hundred pounds, less than it cost to produce the milk. These same problems face farmers producing other commodities for the market. The faith of the American farmer and his family is shown when he continues to work long hours under these circumstances.

The curb market in Madison County, as in the Mississippi county of which Mrs. D. W. Bond spoke, has helped the rural and urban women to know each other and their problems much better than before. They see each other twice a week and discuss their problems and interests over the market counter, exchange recipes, and in this way become fast friends.

The group at the conference suggested that home demonstration work

should be extended into larger centers of population in order to give all the women of America the information which they need to do their job on the "home front."

Demonstrations in larger towns have helped to get information on gardening and food preservation to the women who were interested last year. Newspaper articles published on these and other programs were most helpful to me last year. Last spring I had 25 telephone calls in 1 day from urban women who wanted to know how to can chicken. I wrote an article for the paper that night. It was published the next day with a suggestion that anyone who was planning to can chicken should save the article to use later.

The program on "American schools" placed emphasis on the fact that "education is the most fundamental post-war problem." The problem of too few teachers for next year is already facing the school systems, as teachers can make more money in war industries and other businesses. The situation has made it necessary in Madison County to give temporary certificates to teachers who are not qualified, under the normal standards, to teach in the county schools; and even then this shortage has handicapped the school system. The rural women of the conference were most anxious for better educational facilities for all rural children.

The importance of school lunches and of health and medical care were uppermost in the minds of both rural and urban women. A more unified effort in behalf of more adequate medical care for all people, especially for the large group of families having a very low income, seems essential in rural life in the future.

The school lunch program has been effectively worked out in the New Market community in Madison County by the members of the home demonstration club. Almost 2 years ago, they became aware of the need for this program for the children of the community and made it their community project.

The effort made by the women who participated in this conference to understand each other's problems is a challenge to every home demonstration agent to make an effort in her own county to work toward this aim, so that in the years ahead we shall be of more service to the people of rural America.

Addressed to extension workers

Excerpts from the remarks of James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, at an extension staff meeting, June 19

■ All of us have cause to be proud of the work of the Extension Service during the war period. It seems to me that whenever a war program has been suggested, whether it was to recruit manpower for the farms, to sell bonds, or to fight inflation, everyone would immediately suggest that the Extension Service be entrusted with the major responsibility. How well the Service has responded to every appeal is known to you and to the people. They have been able to exercise leadership only because they had won the confidence of the farmers of the Nation.

War Food Is Plentiful

The American farmer rallied to the call of his country in its most critical hour. By his ingenuity and long hours of work, he has abundantly supplied the American war machine with food and fiber. Instead of famine at home we have enjoyed a feast. No army or navy in the history of war has been fed as well as our soldiers and sailors are being fed.

The Extension Service provided the leadership, and the American farmers demonstrated they could do what was regarded as impossible.

Many forces combined to bring about the increased yields of 1942 and 1943; but when the story is written, it must be said that there was no greater contribution than that of the 1,700,000 boys and girls—members of the 4-H Clubs. They had been trained for farm life; and, like trained soldiers going into battle, they were an inspiration to the recruits and brought about our victories on the farms of the Nation.

Our bumper crops give cause for serious thought. If with reduced labor supply and a greatly reduced supply of farm machinery, we could produce the bumper crops of 1942 and 1943, we should certainly be able to do it when the boys return to the farms and the supply of farm machinery is greatly increased. I know that you can think of many offsets. Many old men who are today hanging on to do their part in winning the war will retire; many women will return to the home from the field. But neces-

sity has caused us to devise new methods; and, with increased supplies of machinery and labor, we can look with confidence for abundant crops.

We must continue to export our surplus wheat, cotton, and tobacco. For 2 years from the first day of January following the termination of war, we will guarantee loans at 90 percent of parity. The full significance of this provision is not generally realized. It will give us time to plan in the light of conditions that exist after peace has been restored.

However, you who are agricultural thinkers will not wait until then to plan for the future. You will not be lulled to sleep by the security given by these loans. Borrowing money upon a crop is not the goal of a farmer. Crops are grown to be marketed for consumption—not to be stored. As stored crops accumulate, they hang like a sword over the market. Thinking farmers will realize that they have a vital interest in the removal of trade barriers which will enable them to sell abroad their surplus crops and enable the purchasers to pay for such crops.

Demand Depends on Employment

As to our food crops, our domestic demands plus the requirements of the people of the liberated nations until they can get back to normal will consume all that we can grow. As our shipments abroad cease, whether we will have sufficient demands at home depends upon whether we have full employment at home.

Because this is true, the farmers of the Nation have a very vital interest in the reconversion program.

Regarding the problem of unemployment, the Army has done a wonderful job in preparing for the demobilization of its fighting men. They have developed a system of standards arrived at through the democratic process of interviewing men in the service. The great majority of men voted to place fathers among the first groups to be released, after those who fought their way through the jungles and the fighting fronts have been discharged. When it comes to war workers in our industries, de-

mobilization will create almost as serious a problem for many of them as it will for our fighting men. The majority of service men and war industry workers who came from the farm will want to return to the farm, and when they get there it is important that a program be ready which will help to place the right people in the right places.

Best Young Folks Needed on Farms

The program known as the Older Youth Program which is being advocated by the Extension Service under the leadership of my friend, Reuben Brigham, appears to have a great deal to recommend it. At least 100,000 highly productive farms change hands every year, for various reasons. Locally responsible groups are to take the initiative in making an inventory of farms and of young people, rural and urban, who know about farming and who want to farm. The local committees would also assume the responsibility for acquainting the people in the counties with the inventories. It is important that the best-equipped young people be placed on farms where they can do the best for themselves, their communities, and for the Nation.

Because of the measure of success we have achieved in holding the line as to prices and wages, the farmer is in much better position to grapple with post-war problems than he was after the first World War.

We must preserve these gains, and we must continue our present farm productive output.

We can all be heartened by the assurance that plans are being perfected to lessen the difficulties incident to the transition from war to peace. But it would be tragic if we allowed our interest in conditions following the war to divert us from the task of winning the war. Today our fighting men are only upon the beachheads of Europe. They have not landed on the shores of Japan. The roads to Berlin and Toyko are still long and bloody. This is no time to relax in our efforts. This is the time for us to put every ounce of our strength into the effort to increase production on farm and in factory, and thus hasten the day of victory, hasten the day when our fighting men can return to their homes.

Newfoundlanders help dairy farmers



Vincent Singleton, from St. Joseph Salmonir, Newfoundland (center) helping his employer, Jerry Bellinger, Scholarie County, N. Y., fence a field for a dairy pasture. Mr. Singleton is one of a group of 10 Newfoundlanders working in that county. He was with the 166th Field Artillery, British 8th Army, and was wounded in the African campaign.

■ About 1,200 men have come from Newfoundland to work on dairy farms in the Northeastern States. These men, between the ages of 18 and 43, with the average age about 22, answered our Government's call for aid in relieving the acute manpower shortage.

Many expedients were devised to relieve the dairy dilemma after so many of our boys had gone into the armed forces. The response to an SOS sent to Newfoundland, among other places, for volunteers to help man dairy farms was enthusiastic.

The fishing business in Newfoundland had fallen off because of the war, and logging work had been halted by lack of transportation. For a while, there was the task of helping the United States build the bases leased to this country for 99 years. Then that work was done. Being left without jobs, these men took kindly to offers of work on dairy farms in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.

Although this British colony does not have selective service, the boys proudly relate that Newfoundland has given, according to population, the highest percentage of men to the allied cause thus far.

Some of the farm volunteers were steamfitters, dry cleaners, carpenters, while others were employed in the great pulp and paper mills, which is one of Newfoundland's biggest export industries; and others worked in mines. Not many had any previous dairy farm experience, and they were given training in the work.

Not only are these men helping our dairy farmers in an emergency, but they will learn new methods here to take back to their homeland which wants to build up its dairy industry after the war.

1944 Minnesota sheep-shearing schools

Training of shearers to insure successful handling of the 1944 Minnesota wool crop took an important step

forward when 16 spring shearing schools were held with a total attendance of 244 learners from 32 counties. This is an average attendance of 15¼. The number of custom shearers available in the State has been sharply reduced by the loss of men going into military service and war plant employment, and also to the fact that many farmers who have sheared for others in the past find they can no longer do so because of the shortage of labor on their own farms.

These schools, held in cooperation with the State Board of Vocational Education, had a minimum enrollment of 10 and lasted for 2 days. Instruction started at 9 in the morning, and in some places where there was a larger enrollment it ran through until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. There was no lay-off at noon. Either the instructor or the specialist stayed through the noon hour and relieved the other so as to keep the machines operating as much as possible throughout the day.

The instruction consisted of actually shearing sheep under the direction of an expert. The more aggressive students sheared as many as 10 sheep at some schools. Instruction was also given in adjusting equipment, grinding combs and cutters, and in tying wool.

Two professional sheep shearers were hired as instructors. These men, also used in 1943, were issued a temporary teacher's certificate by the State Board of Education. The students this year were mostly older boys or young men. A good number of more or less experienced shearers also attended for the purpose of learning some details which had bothered them in their work, such as adjustment and grinding of equipment or to achieve some correction in their method of handling sheep when shearing.

Greater interest was observed on the part of students this year than last. Also, more old shearers visited the schools for some minor instructions. Some of the students from last year were back and showed proficiency as the result of the training received then and the practice in shearing that they have had since. These schools have made a real contribution in relieving the sheep shearer shortage.—*W. E. Morris, extension animal husbandman, Minnesota.*

Custom potato spraying hits its stride

E. S. SHEPARDSON, Extension Agricultural Engineer, New York

■ Custom potato spraying has hit its stride in New York State through the successful use of the tractor mounted 10-row sprayer and water supply tank truck. More than 75 custom spray outfits are in operation this spraying season, protecting more than 18,000 acres for more than 3,500 growers.

Spraying has become an essential operation in New York State potato production. Fifty-three percent of the acreage is grown by 93 percent of the growers on farms with small potato acreages per farm, who cannot afford to own spraying equipment individually. Custom spraying has been a lifesaver to them by providing better insect and disease control than they could provide as individuals. Yields were increased from 50 to 70 bushels per acre in years when blight is not serious and when it can be done at a cost which they can easily afford.

Three years ago, there were 16 custom spray rings in the State. Last year, there were 18 new outfits added to the 16, making 34. This figure will be more than doubled this year with more than 75 rings. The Department of Agricultural Engineering has followed this work very closely and was instrumental in getting this equipment into the State and, probably more important, was instrumental in seeing that the equipment gave satisfaction to those using it.

A handbook for operators of potato spray rings was prepared by the potato commodity committee of the Extension Service and proved exceedingly useful. Members of the State extension staff cooperated in putting out this handbook. The assistant State leader of county agents told of the plan and the need for it; the costs of operating were discussed by the department of agricultural economics; care of equipment was explained by the agricultural engineers, blight and its control by the plant pathologist, and potato foliage insects by the entomologist, with further contributions from the department of vegetable crops. How a custom spray ring worked out in one county was described by County Agent W. E. Field

of Onondaga County. The handbook was a compendium of ready information which brings together the information needed by anyone interested.

As soon as there is an indication from the field that a group of farmers wish to have potatoes sprayed, the county agricultural agent calls the meeting, and the facts regarding the custom spraying practices are presented. The ring is formed, directors elected, and then the operator is appointed by the directors of the ring. A 3-year agreement is entered into between the operator and the growers of the ring to apply a specified number of sprays, usually six to eight, during the season at 7- to 10-day intervals, depending on blight conditions, on a specified number of acres for the 3-year period. The ring acreage ranged from about 175 to as high as 300 acres; 225 acres being a good acreage for the ring. The price per application per acre varies from \$2 to \$3, including the spray materials and is collected by the operator after each application.

Most equipment at the present consists of a large tractor, with 11 by 38 10-ply tires on the rear and 7:00 by 16 6-ply truck tires on the wide front end. A 30- or 35-gallon-per-minute pump, and booms are mounted on a

framework at the back end of the tractor; and narrow, deep, 150-gallon tanks are mounted close to each side of the tractor. 1944 outfits are on a framework which lifts off the tractor, with 1 tank in back and the pump and booms in front of the tractor.

The part of the spray equipment that is often forgotten about when custom potato sprayers are mentioned is the water supply tank truck and pump. This is a very important piece of equipment with the spray outfit, as the sprayer must be kept supplied with water or it will sit idle. The sprayer cannot sit idle if the circuit is to be made on schedule. A 700- to 1,000-gallon water tank is usually used and mounted on a 2-ton truck. A centrifugal or rotary pump, with a capacity of 100 gallons per minute against a 50-foot total head, is mounted on the truck to fill the tank on the truck and to draw the water from the truck tank to fill the sprayer tank.

A new type of boom is coming into popular use on the custom potato spray rings. It is referred to as the brush-type boom; and all nozzle openings are in the same horizontal plane, with the exception that the two outside nozzles of the three nozzles per row are swung down slightly and aimed toward the row for the smaller plants. An extra nozzle on each end of the boom to prevent streaking is also used. It has been found that the brush-type of boom saves a great deal of time in sprayer operation because it does away with the constant adjustment necessary with the old Nixon-type boom.

10-row tractor mounted sprayer. Many outfits have now changed from the type of boom shown to the brush-type boom which saves time for the operator, and gives better coverage because it is better adapted to varying-width rows.



821 War food assistants at work

■ Food for the folks at home, as well as for the boys and girls in the armed forces, is getting first-hand attention from some 821 emergency war food home demonstration assistants.

Added to the home demonstration staff to promote the production and preservation of more food for the home front and the battle front, these wartime workers are helping to stock pantries in both urban and rural areas.

On June 30, the roll of emergency war food home demonstration assistants in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico included 670 white and 151 Negro workers. City homemakers were getting full-time attention from 21 of the white and 9 of Negro assistants.

Although their activities are largely confined to the fields of food production and conservation, the war emergency workers are pushing these projects among all groups in both town and country. Their cooperation is being extended to any group interested in promoting programs to increase food supplies. They are working with church societies, service and civic clubs, women's clubs, and edu-

cational agencies in addition to farm organizations and home demonstration and 4-H Clubs.

Special training for the war emergency assistants has been provided by many State extension services in the form of refresher courses, training schools, and food production and conservation clinics.

On the production end, this group is giving almost undivided attention to Victory Gardens in urban areas. Among rural and farm groups, however, the assistants are also emphasizing the production of increased supplies of poultry and eggs, dairy products, fruits, and meat for home consumption.

In the field of food conservation, their activities range from demonstrations in brining, drying, and canning by pressure cooker and the boiling-water bath to assistance in organizing community canning centers and in holding pressure-cooker clinics to test the accuracy of gages. Instruction in the preparation of fruits, vegetables, and meats for storage in frozen-food lockers is another phase of their food-preservation work.

Better nutrition and more adequate diet through proper food selection and

preparation is another of the goals toward which the war emergency assistants are directing their efforts.

The work of the 821 war food assistants is supplementing the activities of the 2,284 home demonstration agents and the 279 regular assistants. These workers who are carrying forward all phases of the Extension Service's wartime program are also continuing to direct a large share of their time and energy toward the food front.

On Wisconsin

Wisconsin agents were going down the line when the editor visited there in late July. G. I. Mullendore, county agent of Door County, with his ear to the long-distance line, was getting thousands of Bahamians, Mexicans, Barbadians, Jamaicans, and boys and girls from Wisconsin and other States, while big red cherries ripened on the trees. "Anyone can have my job that wants it," he said.

"Oh yes, we're getting more milk production," said Agent J. E. Stallard of Dodge County. Better feed and better management are doing it. A new emergency food-production assistant is working on a better-milk-house campaign, and 95 percent of Dodge's 5,000 farmers were reached in the spring dairy meetings.

The Tri-County Breeders Association of northern Wisconsin, with its 22 superior sires, services 11,000 cows in northern Wisconsin in an artificial insemination program. Here we came across Dr. J. C. Gutierrez of Montevideo, Uruguay, studying the work of the association.

The 200 members of 4-H Chorus of Brown County were practicing in 6 groups for a special program at the fair. With a good conductor going out from Green Bay to train them, the young folks were doing some real work and enjoying it, reports Home Demonstration Agent Phyllis J. Wisner. One club with a carload of 11 came 9 miles to practice.

How to make over clothing, and the minute-and-a-half patch for overalls are favorite demonstrations with Door County women. Two home demonstration clubs and three 4-H Clubs are flourishing in the big housing developments for shipyard workers of Sturgeon Bay.

Typical of thousands of families in all parts of the country, the Director of Extension Work and Mrs. Wilson are putting in spare minutes at the community cannery near their home, canning food for use next winter in order to release commercial stocks for the armed forces, our allies, and civilians who lack the opportunity for canning.





Flashes

FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion J. Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

■ **DDT** not an infallible miracle worker. The new insecticide known as DDT has received much publicity lately as a universal bug-killer. But many questions remain to be answered about it, say the entomologists of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. For instance: Will DDT injure plants, animals, or man? What quantities are required to control various pests? What is the best way to apply it? Can it be sold at a reasonable price? The Bureau is conducting tests to answer these and other questions. Not until more of this work is completed will DDT be recommended to farmers for use against many of the principal agricultural pests. Meanwhile, farmers can't get it anyway. It all goes to the armed services.

■ **Synthetic Feed.** Urea, a synthetic product made from coal, air, and water, is a white granular solid resembling stock salt. Experiments by the Bureau of Dairy Industry show that it is promising as a protein supplement, especially for dairy cows. Urea contains no protein itself, but in the paunch of ruminants its nitrogen combines with other feed constituents to make protein. (Hogs and poultry cannot use it this way.) In the tests, less than a third of a pound of urea was mixed with the grain ration, and the cows receiving it produced as much milk as cows getting their protein from soybean meal. Only small quantities of urea are available however, and the supply is largely allocated to feed manufacturers. Several State stations have been experimenting with the product, in addition to the Bureau.

■ **Hold that . . . Steer!** Two devices for holding cattle that can be taken to the field or range where the cattle are have been designed by veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry. One is a portable chute

that can be mounted on a 2-wheeled trailer coupled to an automobile. The other is a stanchion gate small enough to be carried in the trunk of a passenger car. This gate can be easily installed in a door frame or the end of a chute, or alongside a barn in combination with panels. Both chute and gate can be made without much trouble. Sketches of the stanchion gate can be obtained from the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Plans for the chute are available in Montana only, from the Montana Livestock Sanitary Board. For taking blood samples and in disease-control work, vaccinating, dehorning, and performing other operations on cattle, either of these devices is a useful piece of equipment for a stock farm or ranch.

■ **Spraying With a Stirrup Pump.** Stirrup pumps made in large quantities to fight fires caused by incendiary bombs can be easily adapted, with slight adjustments, for use in spraying Victory Gardens. These pumps are being turned over to commercial companies by the OCD for sale at about their original cost to the Government. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has made tests with the OCD pump and reports that it is an acceptable wartime substitute when regular garden sprayers are unavailable.

■ **Dose Peach Pits With Calomel for Healthy Seedlings.** A calomel dip devised by plant pathologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering cut crown gall losses in peach seedlings to 5 percent in a recent test as against 30 percent for untreated pits. The dip is made by stirring 1 pound of calomel in 4 gallons of water. The peach pits are dipped in this solution for a few seconds and then are dried so the calomel will stick to them.

■ **More Comfortable Bandages.** In its studies of cotton fabrics, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has developed a new type of cotton-gauze bandage that has sufficient elasticity to cling tightly and yet allows greater freedom of movement of the bandaged joint. Ordinary open-weave cotton gauze is chemically treated to make it more flexible and to give it a rough surface, which keeps layers from slipping when it is used as a bandage. Like so many other wartime discoveries, this bandage material will not be generally available until after the war.

Michigan pulpwood

A paper company reported to Michigan Extension Forester W. Ira Bull that from October 1942 through September 1943 (1 year), it purchased 600 cords of pulpwood valued at \$7,200 (\$12 a cord) from Delta County farmers. Over a 7½-month period (October 1943 to May 16, 1944), it purchased 11,000 cords, having a total value of \$154,000 (\$14 a cord), also from Delta County farmers. The increase in price was a factor, also the circular letters County Agricultural Agent E. A. Wenner transmitted urging pulpwood cutting.

■ **JAMES F. MILES** has been appointed extension economist in the Federal Extension Service. Mr. Miles has recently been with the Office of Distribution in their regional office at Atlanta, Ga. Previous to that appointment he was with the State Department of Education at Columbia, S. C. Mr. Miles received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of South Carolina.

■ **DR. C. B. SMITH**, well known to extension workers, for many years chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension, was given a short course honor award in recognition of his life of service to rural youth at the fiftieth anniversary of short courses in Michigan State College.

■ One of the ships lost in the Port Chicago disaster in July was the Liberty Ship Enoch A. Bryan, purchased through the sale of war bonds by 4-H Club members of the State of Washington and christened by them in February.



Extension agents join fighting forces

The roll call of extensioners in the armed services was completed in the August issue with 1,216 names listed. Seven of these agents have made the supreme sacrifice. Additional names will be printed as they are received, together with excerpts from letters telling of the life and experience of agents at the battle front.

EXTENSION'S GOLD STARS

J. L. Daniels, formerly assistant county agent in Madison County, Ala., died, as a result of wounds received at Guadalcanal, in December 1942. He was in the Marines.

Lt. A. D. Curlee, formerly county agent in Alabama, Army, killed in action April 6, 1943.

Ensign Tom Parkinson, formerly assistant county agent in Henry County, Ind., Navy, missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Frank C. Shipman, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

1st Lt. Leo M. Tupper, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

William Flake Bowles, formerly assistant agent in Watauga County, N. C., Army, reported missing in action on the Italian front.

Ensign Robert H. Bond, of the Federal Extension staff, Washington, D. C., Navy, reported missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

present operations. It was more than a month before I could get word from my family or that they could hear from me. At least I know what the "hells" of war are and can possibly understand better how many young men will think and act when we get home.

There isn't much I can say about our present activities. We will let the papers give you the details, and we will do our darndest to have it be good news. As for myself, I am serving as confidential aide to the commanding officer and also as camp director. Except for the dengue fever I have been well.—Lt. (j.g.) R. C. Clark, formerly in charge of older youth programs, *Extension Service, Iowa*.

India is mysterious

India is a land of mystery. Each day it becomes more of a mystery to me why anyone should want to live here. Working with us here, however, is an Englishman who has been here 38 years and does not want to return to England. He is in the British Empire, so that is different for him. He is a big duck here in a small pond, whereas in England he would be a smaller duck in a larger pond.

As I write, March 28, bugs are bothering by flying around the light as they do in Kansas in July and August. I have for the first time in my life gone through a winter without the temperatures reaching freezing. I surely feel sorry for you folks up there in the cold North. Now this coming season (your summer) you can feel sorry for us down here in the steaming South.

Yesterday and today we had some unwelcome visitors. Some of our boys served them some pretty hot toast, so they didn't stay very long.

Possibly a little more news about India will interest you. India has two things for which it boasts quite a bit, namely, the highest mountain peak in the world, Mount Everest in the Himalayas, towering more than 5 miles; and the exquisite structure, the Taj Mahal in Agra, made of white marble. Richard Halliburton, in his book, *The Royal Road to Romance*, gives a very vivid description of the way it looks by moonlight. He also tells other interesting experiences he had in India.

Recently the two officers in charge of us vets here went on a hunting trip. They killed two deer and a tiger. A write-up of the trip appeared in the *Kansas City Star* which you may have read.

You have read of the sacred Ganges River, perhaps. It is in northeastern India. That is the most densely populated part of the country, and the most industry is there. The province of Bengal has 60 million people. Calcutta, the capital, is second only to London in the British Empire and is India's leading industrial center.—Cpl. Albert A. Pease, formerly Crawford County, Kans., club agent.

■ New Guinea is not unbearable.

Australia is wide open for advancement in any field, but more especially along rural lines, as agriculture will apparently always be her main industry. If it weren't for wanting to get back to finish the few requirements at Ohio State University, and if there were any sort of "Agricultural Extension" started in Australia, I'd be tempted sorely to stay over here. It makes me fairly itch with anticipation as we ride through the farming areas.—Sgt. Wm. Miller, formerly active in extension youth activities.

From the Pacific

It was really a privilege to be one of five officers and a few enlisted men to follow the Marines in, and I guess the papers have told you considerable about the "mess." This early party surveyed the atoll for the site of our

Schools give counseling service

ROY WRIGHT, Supervisor, Montgomery County Schools, Ark.

■ A counseling service for adults is one step toward post-war adjustment that has already been taken in Montgomery County, Ark.

This service, which has the support of all educational and professional groups in the county, is being administered by the superintendents of the county's four consolidated schools located at Mount Ida, Norman, Caddo Gap, and Oden. During its first 2½ weeks of operation, the service, which dates back to an idea set in motion in February 1944, provided counsel for 27 veterans, war workers, and other adults.

The four high schools are serving as counseling centers with counsel being provided in all but one instance by the superintendents and faculty members. The exception is the chairman of the county Red Cross organization, who is serving as one of the counselors at the Norman High School center.

While the services of the counseling centers are currently being made available to all adults, an especial attempt is being made to assist returned veterans and war workers. In order to make the service available to all members of each of these groups, the social science classes of the four high schools compiled a list of all the veterans and war workers who had returned to the county. Form letters explaining the counseling service were then mailed to each of the 125 persons listed. A schedule of the hours and days set aside for counseling was also given. In general, this service is being provided for 2 or 3 hours on 2 or 3 afternoons each week.

The 27 persons responding to the invitation given in the form letter included 11 veterans, 9 war workers, and 7 other adults. Reports from the counselors indicate that in the majority of cases handled only immediate referral or simple informational interviews were necessary.

For the operation of the counseling service, no special appropriation has been made to the four schools. The school superintendent and faculty members are serving without compensation. Only extra expense to the schools incidental to the service has been the cost of postage and printed

forms. The office of the county school supervisor is serving as a clearing house for the collection and distribution of materials for the counseling project and for the assembly of data for progress reports.

The first active step toward the counseling project was a county-wide meeting held in February 1944. The meeting, held in the office of the county school supervisor, was attended by representatives of the county's business concerns; civic, service, and professional groups, and governmental agencies. Groups or agencies represented included Selective Service, Veterans Administration, United States Employment Service, Agricultural Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, county health department, American Red Cross, and Farm Credit Administration. Representative newspaper editors, lawyers, teachers, bankers, and doctors were present. The county's canning, lumber, and slate processing industries were also represented.

Objectives and general outline of the counseling project were presented to the group by Dolph Camp, State supervisor of occupational information and guidance of the Arkansas State Department of Education. After pledging their personal cooperation and support for the proposed counseling projects, the group in attendance agreed to act as a county-wide advisory committee. In that capacity they assisted in outlining the plan of procedure now being followed and have since cooperated to the fullest extent in all efforts to make the project a success.

D Day comes to El Porvenir

Mrs. Helen D. Crandall, State home agent of New Mexico, is back at home base with a heart-warming story for everyone who was thinking of the American soldier on D Day.

It was nearing the end of the first week of her scheduled 3-week trip when Mrs. Crandall reached Las Vegas on the morning of June 6. There wasn't much work going on that day. You could feel the tension in the little groups around the radios;

you could see it in the newsboys' faces.

But Celina Gutierrez, home demonstration agent for San Miguel County, had a job to do. She had promised to visit the Extension Women's Club in El Porvenir, 17 miles northwest of Las Vegas, 2,000 feet up the Sangre de Cristo mountains. She was to give a demonstration on how to clean and adjust a sewing machine; and, more important still, she was to deliver the village's first pressure cooker to one of the club members.

Mrs. Crandall went along. It's not far from Las Vegas to El Porvenir; but as the car climbed the mountain road, winding up through the clouds, the two women felt more and more removed from the world. They reached the tiny village in the early morning, and runners called together the nine club members who had feared that Miss Gutierrez wouldn't get there, that the roads would be impassable.

"Of course you've heard," Miss Gutierrez said. "American soldiers invaded France today."

There was a moment of silence.

"Oh, we're so glad you could come. We had planned to have a prayer service the afternoon of invasion day, and we wouldn't have known."

It was a fine meeting of the club. There was a good deal of oh-ing and ah-ing over the new pressure cooker as club members made plans to buy more. There was real interest in the demonstration, too.

There was also something else in the room—faith, a quiet happiness. The club members knew that church bells would ring and prayers would go up for American boys before the sun went down.—W. F. Shaw, associate extension editor in charge, *Emergency War Food Information*, New Mexico.

■ FRED G. CAMPBELL has joined the Division of Recruitment and Placement, Federal Extension Service, with field headquarters at Rochelle, Ill. His work will be confined largely to the Central States. Mr. Campbell was assistant State farm labor supervisor in Illinois during 1943, having previously had county extension agent experience.

MIGRANT WORKERS in Noble County, Minn., are organized into mobile crews and scheduled for work throughout the county particularly on small farms requiring short periods of labor.



Have you read

THE CANVASBACK ON A PRAIRIE MARSH. *H. Albert Hochbaum*. 201 pp. The American Wildlife Institute, Washington, D. C., 1944.

Life on a prairie marsh is beautifully expressed in both words and drawings. A book which lovers of wildlife and lovers of good books will enjoy. The author is the son of H. W. Hochbaum, in charge of the extension division of field coordination. Young Hochbaum went to the Delta Marsh in Manitoba, Canada, in 1938 to begin the research studies there which are reported in this book. Wildlife Review says of the book: "It is in an unusually complete sense his own production and deserves the commendation that is the need of a 'labor of love.'"

"It is the story of an Albertan marsh particularly as exemplified by the life history of the canvasback. There is much information upon other species, but the 'can' is always the central figure. The general characteristics of the marsh are described, and the phenomena of the year are taken up under the heads of: Spring flight; courtship; the nesting, brood, and post-breeding seasons; and the autumn and shooting season. The discussion of management is thoroughly related to pertinent biological factors. An appendix gives vernacular and technical names of organisms mentioned in the text. Five pages are occupied by a list of literature cited and about the same space by an index. An excellent production."

MEET THE FARMERS. *Ladd Haystead*. 221 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. 1944.

This book makes an appraisal of the kind of people farmers really are. The author is a journalist and gives the readers the point of view of one journalist. The text should not be considered a scientific study in the field of rural sociology and social psychology, but it is readable and stimulating.

The author emphasizes that United States farmers have a tremendous variety of interests. These range

from weather to soils, to crops, to religion and cultural background. The very nature of farming provides an atmosphere of independent thought and judgment. More than 70 crops provide commodity interest. The typically American trait of wanting local recognition is as important a factor in farmer thinking as it is in that of urban people in various parts of the country. On the highways and byways of the Nation the author finds it hard to differentiate farm people from other folks.

Not only farmers, but other important elements of our agriculture are scrutinized. One of these is the agricultural expert. For a population of some 50 million farm or rural people, Mr. Haystead says, we have roughly half a million experts. American agriculture would not be where it is today, in the technological sense, if it were not for the contribution of the experts. The author cautions against the "phony" expert. Farmers are naturally and justifiably skeptical of those who represent themselves as over-all "experts." The honest-to-goodness ones are the first to explain that there is no such thing as an expert on all kinds of farming. Farm people place great confidence in their county extension agent. They rely on him as a responsible source of technical farming information. When he doesn't know, he is honest enough to say so and will help them get to the source. The county agent who is indiscreet enough to represent himself as an authority in the field he doesn't thoroughly understand may encounter considerable difficulty.

The author feels that there has been a great deal of fallacy and incongruity in the arguments made on behalf of the "family-sized" farms. He points out that of all farmers about one-third get the bulk of the cash income; one-third get a little cash and a living; one-third get less than a living and, for the most part, must find off-the-farm income. Management of the farm—ability to manage—is of great importance whether the farm is big or small; whether it is

managed by the operator or "manager." After the present war, the rural areas are bound to get much of the surplus industrial population. The author believes that, although agriculture could very well produce the food and fiber needed without taking on this surplus industrial population, it appears more desirable that a way of life be found for these people in rural areas than in urban centers.

An editorial criticism of Mr. Haystead's book worth mentioning is that he repeatedly speaks of the Farm Security Administration as Federal Security Administration. The book, however, presents some interesting viewpoints. Extension workers will find in the book things with which they disagree. Yet, it is well to know what others think of us and why.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

Texas women at war work

"Mend, darn, patch, and wear it out" has prolonged the life of 29,844 garments in Texas rural homes, county home demonstration agents report. A total of 2,600 Coleman County families have practiced this kind of thrift.

Members of Lamarque home demonstration club of Galveston County spend 1 day a week at Camp Wallace mending, darning, and patching for soldiers—from privates to Generals—and have mended 3,751 garments. They do everything from sewing on buttons to altering uniforms. Some blouses and slacks are ripped and cut down to fit, or gussets are added to make them conform to rotund figures.

Four women's home demonstration clubs were responsible for the sale of \$71,000 of \$99,000 Fourth War Loan quota of Upton County, according to final check. Members of two of these clubs, Garden and McCamey, packed boxes of home-made cookies, cake, and candies, and expressed them to the Army's McCloskey General Hospital at Temple.

Many county home demonstration councils are appointing what they call defense committees to keep members of clubs and councils informed on possibilities for war service. The defense committee of Smith County reports the sale of 310 pounds of fat by 14 clubs. At the request of the Red Cross, 24 Bexar County clubs appointed 100 rural workers to make membership canvass.

We Study Our Job

Agents' weekly reports give side light on Extension activities

Some interesting information on the farm visits made by the agricultural agents of Chatham County, N. C., is brought out in a recent survey made by Julian E. Mann, economist in extension studies, of the North Carolina Extension Service. A tabulation of the county agents' weekly reports on which the name of the farmer visited and the purpose of the visit are listed, revealed that there were about 1,600 visits made by the agricultural agent and his assistant in 1941. Approximately 3 visits were made for each day spent in the field. By cross-checking the number of farmers visited by the two agents, it was found that 677 different farmers were visited during 1941, or 21 percent of all the farm operators in the county.

The agents visited 381 farmers only once; 128 farmers twice; 60 farmers three times; and 34 farmers four times. However, some 10 farmers—outstanding demonstrators and leaders in the extension program—received in all more than 200 visits or about half as many visits as the 381 farmers received.

One farmer had been visited 36 times—the greatest number of visits made to one farmer. He was president of the cooperative milk association; demonstrator in improved pastures; leader in cooperative lamb and wool shipments and in one-variety cotton demonstration; and he operated a cotton gin and sold improved cotton seed.

Another farmer who had been visited 28 times was a director in the cooperative milk association and had charge of a milk route. He was a leader in improved livestock and a demonstrator in improved pastures. A young farmer who had been visited 15 times, had purchased a farm recently and sought counsel of the farm agents in planning his farming activities. He was given assistance in planning crop rotations; in repairing his buildings; in locating, liming,

and preparing pasture land; and in the purchase of dairy cattle.

Apparently the number of farm visits was influenced by the emphasis on livestock production to meet Extension's war goal. The purpose of most of the visits in dairying was for general examinations of the herds in regard to correct feeding, diseases, and pasture conditions. Second in importance were the visits made to promote new milk routes which were extended in 1941.

Most of the agents' visits in connection with beef cattle were for general examination of the herds, pasture conditions, and for general examination prior to sale. The agents visited sheep growers principally to help with cooperative lamb shipments. There were practically no special visits for assistance with work stock. Swine visits were about equally divided between farmers wanting help with marketing problems and examination of diseased hogs.

Visits to Poultry Farms

Thirty-six percent of all poultry visits concerned aid for sick chickens and turkeys; 15 percent of the visits pertained to purchasing and selling poultry; and 49 percent had to do with assisting farmers with housing and giving general information.

Wartime goals set for livestock were also emphasized in 4-H Clubs. The assistant county agent made 95 percent of the visits in connection with 4-H activities which were principally on swine and calf projects. Seventeen visits were made to assist one 4-H Club member with a baby-beef project.—*SURVEY OF EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE IN CHATHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, by Julian E. Mann, N. C. Extension Service, July 1942. (Typewritten.)*

Cortland County studies 4-H membership

The importance of planning a 4-H Club program that attracts boys and girls from all income groups is

brought out in a recent study made in Cortland County, N. Y. by W. A. Anderson and D. B. Fales of Cornell University. They report that rural boys and girls of families enjoying a high economic and social status joined in larger numbers than those of less fortunate families. The 4-H program was reaching one in three of the eligible farm youth when the study was made. There were many youth in families with a lower level of living who did not belong who could probably have derived as much benefit, or more, from the 4-H program than many of those who did belong, the authors point out.

The work with present 4-H Club members should not be diminished, they further recommend. However, for further expansion of 4-H activities so as to reach the boys and girls who are not members, more personnel, both professional and voluntary, is necessary.

The Cortland County study is reported in two parts, Mimeograph Bulletins No. 13 and 14, entitled, *FARM YOUTH IN THE 4-H CLUB*, April and May 1944, and is published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Barnard Joy of the Federal staff made an extensive survey on the question, "Who joins 4-H Clubs" which the *REVIEW* reported in the February 1938 issue. His study for the country as a whole and that of Dr. Mary Eva Duthie, extension rural sociologist, New York, for four Midwest counties did not show the marked differences between 4-H members and nonmembers that exist in Cortland County, particularly in relation to economic factors.

■ FRANCES W. VALENTINE transferred from the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, to the Women's Land Army Division, July 1. She will devote four months to completing studies of the contribution nonfarm women are making to war food production in the Central States. Her bulletin on the WLA program in the Northeastern States is familiar to State WLA supervisors.

Among Ourselves

■ **DR. RUBY GREEN SMITH**, New York State leader of home demonstration agents, retired from active executive duties on July 1 after 26 years in the Extension Service. Continuing at the college, she will write the history of the New York State Extension Service.

Dr. Smith received her A.B. and M.A. from Stanford University and her Ph.D. from Cornell. She is the author of many scientific papers and magazine articles.

■ **FRANCES A. SCUDDER**, assistant State leader of home demonstration agents, has been appointed to succeed Ruby Green Smith, who retired July 1 as New York State leader of home demonstration agents.

A graduate of Cornell, Miss Scudder took her M.A. at the University of California. She was an instructor at Cornell for 2 years, taught in the high school at Uniontown, Pa., and returned to New York to become home demonstration agent for Oswego County, and later home demonstration agent for the city of Syracuse.

During the past year, Miss Scudder has been on leave from the college to act as executive director, New York State Emergency Food Commission, nutrition program, for the metropolitan area of New York.

■ **GLENN W. SAMPLE**, associate in extension information and a member of the Purdue University Bureau of Information for more than 8 years, resigned his position there, effective July 31, to become agricultural editor and director of information at the University of Maryland.

A graduate of Purdue University in 1935, Mr. Sample was with the farm department of the Richmond-Palladium-Item daily newspaper for a year; served as assistant county agent in Allen County, Ind., for 8 months; and in May 1936 began work in the Purdue Bureau of Information, under the direction of T. R. Johnston. He is the author of many magazine and newspaper feature articles.

Mr. Sample was elected president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at the na-

tional conference held at Manhattan, Kans., in June.

■ **WALTER H. CONWAY**, formerly chief of the Division of Business Administration of the Federal Extension Service, has been appointed Assistant Director of Extension.

In making the announcement, Director M. L. Wilson said: "I make the announcement with a very real personal satisfaction, for I have had ample opportunity to observe and to rely on Mr. Conway's dependability and resourcefulness.

"I have had many new duties assigned to me in connection with agriculture's part in the war effort; and I have therefore delegated to Mr. Conway, as Assistant Director of Extension in charge of administration, full responsibility to act for me in all administrative matters having to do with the management of Extension as a going concern."

C. S. Tenley will serve as Acting Chief of the Division of Business Administration for the present.

■ **J. B. HASSELMAN** has been appointed special assistant to the Director of Production, John B. Hutson. Mr. Hasselman was extension editor at Michigan State College from 1914 to 1933. In 1933 he came to the United States Department of Agriculture to assist in the preparation and use of informational material for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1942 Mr. Hasselman transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare where he has been employed until coming to the War Food Administration. Mr. Hasselman received his degree of Bachelor of Science from Wesleyan University in 1914.

■ **GERTRUDE CONANT**, child development and family life specialist in Arkansas, retired from her position in June. Miss Conant was appointed nutrition specialist in Arkansas in 1918. Through her nutrition work and by her efforts in promoting the welfare of rural people as extension specialist in child development and family life for the past 3 years she has been greatly responsi-

ble for the remarkable improvement in farm living during the last quarter of a century. Miss Conant earned her degree in home economics at Milwaukee Downer College and did graduate work at Chicago and Columbia Universities.

■ **MARY E. LOUGHEAD**, extension specialist in foods and nutrition in Arkansas, has been appointed Federal specialist in food preservation.

Miss Loughead has been associated with the Extension Service for the past 10 years, having served as a home demonstration agent in Missouri, a home adviser in Illinois, and for the past 4½ years as foods and nutrition specialist in Arkansas. She comes to us from close contact with a going emergency program which included training of agents in various phases of food preservation.

■ **ALICE SUNDQUIST**, extension specialist in clothing from Washington State, has been appointed Federal extension clothing specialist. Miss Sundquist has served as specialist in clothing with the Washington State Extension Service for the past 5 years, and prior to that time as a county home demonstration agent. She will work here in close association with Dr. Ruth O'Brien, Chief of Textiles and Clothing Division, and other members of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

■ **EDNA M. COBB**, home management specialist in Maine, resigned her position on June 30. In addition to her 16 years as home management specialist, Miss Cobb served as clothing specialist from 1922 to 1926. During the past few years Miss Cobb has carried out, with distinction, the organization and supervision of the Extension Service health program. The work she has supervised has helped to protect the health, and even the lives, of rural people of Maine at a time when it was difficult for many to get the services of nurses and physicians. Miss Cobb attended Mt. Holyoke College and received her Bachelor of Science degree at Cornell University.

Bristow Adams retires from Cornell

■ **WALTER C. SCHNOPP**, editor and director of information for the West Virginia Extension Service for the last 20 years, has been appointed director of information and managing editor of the Ohio Christian News of the Ohio Council of Churches. Mr. Schnopp is a graduate of West Virginia University where he also received his Master's degree. Following graduation, a part of his work at the University included teaching classes in journalism.

■ **WILLIAM C. DAVID**, district Negro extension agent in Texas and a former county extension agent in that State, has joined the staff of the Recruitment and Placement Division with field headquarters at Prairie View, Tex. As C. C. Randall's assistant, he will be available to help States with problems relating to the mobilizing of Negro agricultural workers for essential farm production.

■ **KENNETH W. ING WALSON** has joined the staff of the Division of Field Coordination and will represent the Extension Service in 4-H Club work in the Western States. Mr. Ingwalson is a graduate of the Minnesota College of Agriculture and served 2 years there as assistant plant physiologist. For 5 years he was field agent in Minnesota for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, then county agricultural agent and State club agent in that State, and State 4-H Club leader in New Jersey. For the past year Mr. Ingwalson has been senior agriculturist in the Federal Extension Service and was assigned to the Victory Farm Volunteers Division of the Extension Farm Labor program.

■ **MRS. KATHLEEN SMALL** has recently joined the Women's Land Army Division, taking the place of Constance Roach who resigned to accept a position with the Office of Price Administration. Mrs. Small came to WLA from the position of editor in charge of public information, Home Economics College, Cornell University.

■ Girls and young women are helping to poison ground squirrels in Routt County, Colo. Several crews are using girls, and in two districts it is planned to have all-girl crews with women foremen, reports County Agent J. R. Sprengle. These squirrels damage pastures and field crops.

■ Prof. Bristow Adams retired August 1, after serving 30 years as editor of publications and head of the office of publications and information, Cornell University.

Announcing Professor Adams' retirement, Dean W. I. Myers said: "Professor Adams has been a leader in the cultural growth of Cornell University, as well as of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics. A tireless worker, endowed with keen understanding of human relationships and with unusual facility in expression, both written and spoken, he has turned the use of his wide and varied experience and travel to the greatest benefit of the colleges and the students of the University. Few educators have been loved as much by those they instruct; few can name so many of their students who have achieved success in the professions for which they have trained them. Professor Adams has been an unusually successful teacher and a most useful member of the staff of this college."

L. R. Simons, Director of Extension for New York State, said: "I have been closely associated with Prof. Bristow Adams for a quarter of a century. Known to his friends in all walks of life as 'B.A.', he has been a familiar figure at meetings and conferences of farmers and homemakers and is known to thousands of listeners on the radio."

Professor Adams' varied and successful career began early, while he was a student at Stanford University and was assigned as artist for the Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission to prepare illustrations for Government reports on seals in their rookeries on the Pribilof Islands. There he spent many months sketching seals in their native sub-Arctic surroundings.

In addition to his editorial and teaching work at Cornell, Professor Adams has founded or edited several periodicals. He was co-founder and associate editor of *The Pathfinder*, managing editor of *Washington Life*, editor of the *American Spectator*, and associate editor, *Forestry and Irrigation*. He founded and edited the *Stanford* magazine, *Chaparral*, one of

the first of about 40 college humor publications now being printed in the United States.

He is widely known as an illustrator and contributor to leading magazines and the public press. For 25 years he has been an honorary member of the board of directors of the New York State Press Association, and recently was elected State Director-at-Large, for life. For many years he has been a popular radio speaker and has appeared regularly on local, national chain, and international broadcasts.

At various times Professor Adams has been employed by the United States Forest Service in its office of information; by the United States Department of Agriculture; the intelligence division of the General Staff of the United States Army, and was State director for New York of the WPA writers project.

Traveled Extensively

He has traveled in all the States, in Europe, and twice around the world. He has been president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors and of the American Association of College News Bureaus; director of the New York Press Association; national honorary president of Sigma Delta Chi; Secretary of the Society of American Foresters; and member of the Association of Teachers of Journalism, the National Press Club of Washington, the National Editorial Association, Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Gamma Rho, and Savage Club of Ithaca.

At Cornell University, in addition to his editorial work, he has taught courses in journalism, news writing, and illustrating, and courses in forestry and conservation.

Professor Adams was born in Washington, D. C., in 1875 and was reared on a farm in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. He studied at the Spring Garden Institute, Philadelphia; Corcoran Art School and the Art Students' League in Washington; and Barron Studios at Stanford University. He was graduated from Stanford University in 1900.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

WELL-LAID PLANS are bearing fruit in meeting the farm-labor shortage in the four States visited recently by the editor. These States, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, have not only planned well for the harvest season but have devised many ingenious ways of recruiting labor. For instance—

THE TWILIGHT HARVEST LEAGUE of Humboldt County, Iowa, with 31 members, made short work of shocking a 45-acre field of oats, which they did in 2 hours. Humboldt businessmen make good farm hands, says Agent O. I. Carlson.

GRAIN-SHOCKING TEAMS in Ozaukee County, Wis., were on tap for farmers who needed them. Each captain was responsible for five workers. County Agent C. C. Gilman and Labor Assistant R. A. Nedden also have worked out a fine system of keeping track of their Victory Farm Volunteers on a large master record sheet.

ALL WOMEN THRESHING CREWS are working in Edmunds County, S. Dak., and an energetic women's shocking crew is specializing on farms where the sons have been called to the service from the Norwegian community of Sinai, S. Dak.

FIFTY ARKANSAS FARMERS were making good on farms in Codington County, S. Dak., principally shocking grain. One sharecropper of 50 years of age or more was shocking flax—the first flax he had ever seen. He expected to get back home in time to pick cotton. To make these neighbors feel more at home, southern recipes for corn bread were supplied the South Dakota housewives where the workers were living.

WORKING WITH DEFERRED farm boys, Labor Assistant W. E. Hoelz of Sheboygan County, Wis., has been successful in meeting the need for year-round workers, which seemed an almost insolvable problem not long ago. By planning carefully with these deferred boys, often two or more farms can be operated as a single unit and the labor needs staggered throughout the season. The draft board and Mr. Hoelz have cooperated very closely on this.

CORN DETASSELING was popular with both women and young folks in the Corn Belt. Chicago girls and women in camp at El Paso, Ill., put on a show for the local townsfolk in the high school auditorium. The admission was \$1 in war stamps for children and \$5 for adults. Though the town of about 1,700 had already gone over the top on their quota for the Fifth War Bond Drive, more than \$10,000 additional was raised at the WLA show.

TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY and common practice in Noble County, Minn. Businessmen helped farmers harvest their crops last fall and farmers helped businessmen last winter when the ice harvest for towns in three counties was threatened by lack of labor. This summer businessmen are again helping farmers shock their grain.

SOMETHING IS COOKING in South Dakota where home demonstration agents are encouraging a greater use of garden vegetables by helping the women to improve their cooking. County winners of vegetable cooking contests competed in districts. The State contest was held the first week in September at the State fair in Huron. Some fine recipes for preparing vegetables are coming out of the contests, and the nutritionist has

found it a good time to speak about vitamins, minerals, and the effect of cooking.

A FORWARD-LOOKING CONFERENCE was held in Laramie, Wyo., August 7 to 9, on fair price relationships and full employment for labor, agriculture, and industry. The conference was sponsored by the University of Wyoming. National farm organizations, labor unions, industry, and commerce were represented by nationally known leaders who took part in the informal discussions and gave serious consideration to many of the trends and problems in the economic set-up.

CANADIAN THRESHING OUTFITS are helping to harvest the Western Great Plains grain crops. American machines and crews will then go to the prairie provinces. Of the billion-bushel wheat crop now in prospect for the current season, about 536 million bushels are anticipated in the States that can utilize harvest labor from the Canadian prairie provinces. In these three provinces a recent official estimate indicated more than 23 million acres planted—an increase of 37.8 over the wheat acreage planted in 1943.

SATURDAY NIGHT 4-H parties in the county fair 4-H Club building have proved popular this summer with the young folks of Pocahontas County, Iowa; and the young people of Spring Creek, Dodge County, Wis., use their rural school building. Abandoned as a schoolhouse 5 years ago, considerable cleaning, screening, painting, and fixing were necessary. The young folks gather there on Saturday night to have wiener roasts, square dances, games, refreshments, and plenty of conversation. These young folks like to exchange views on crops, livestock, and farm life.

A NATIONAL GO-TO-SCHOOL DRIVE to keep young folks in high school until they complete their courses is being sponsored by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; and the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, in cooperation with the Office of War Information and with the endorsement of the War Manpower Commission. A handbook for communities gives some good ideas for community participation in this essential movement.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

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☆ U. S. Government Printing Office: 603073—1944